GROUND MOTION MAPS How To Obtain the Basic Values



Seismic Ground Motions

- 1 Determine basic values from maps for bedrock conditions
- 2, 3 Classify soil conditions at site and determine site coefficients
- 4 Determine site-adjusted values
- 4 Take two-thirds for use in design
- 5 Construct design response spectrum
- 7 Site-specific studies permitted/required



Mapped Acceleration Parameters

- Two sets of maps; acceleration parameter is in units of gravity
- S_S for spectral response acceleration at 0.2 sec
- S₁ for spectral response acceleration at 1.0 sec
- Shortcut to Seismic Design Category A:
 - $S_S < 0.15$ and $S_1 < 0.04$



Ground Motion Parameters & Seismic Hazard

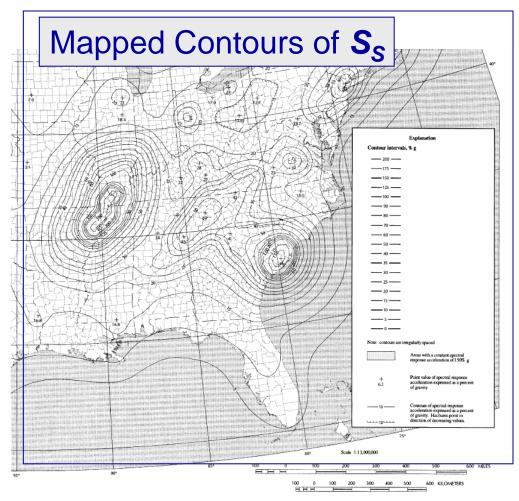


FIGURE 9.4.1.1(a) — continued

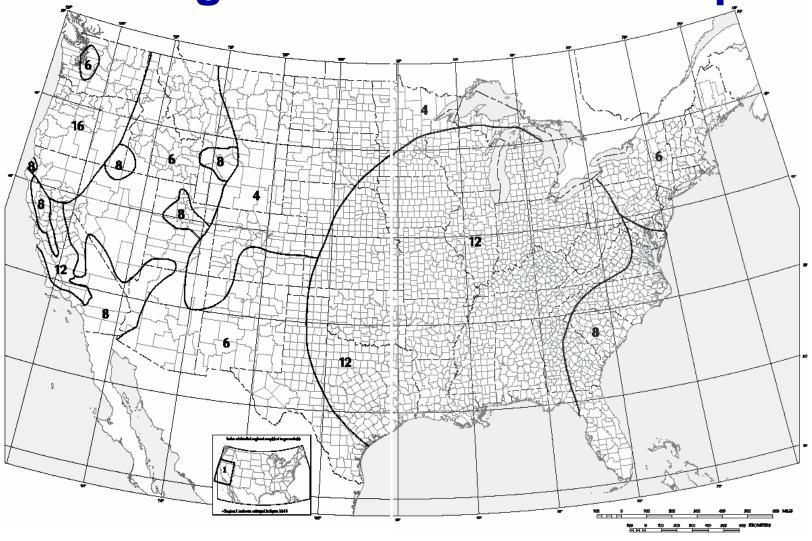
MAXIMUM CONSIDERED EARTHQUAKE GROUND MOTION FOR
CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES. OF 0.2 s SPECTRAL RESPONSE
ACCELERATION 15% OF CRITICAL DAMPINGI, SITE CLASS B

 S_s and S_1 are the mapped 2% in 50 year spectral accelerations for firm rock

 S_{DS} and S_{D1} are the design level spectral accelerations (modified for site and "expected good performance")

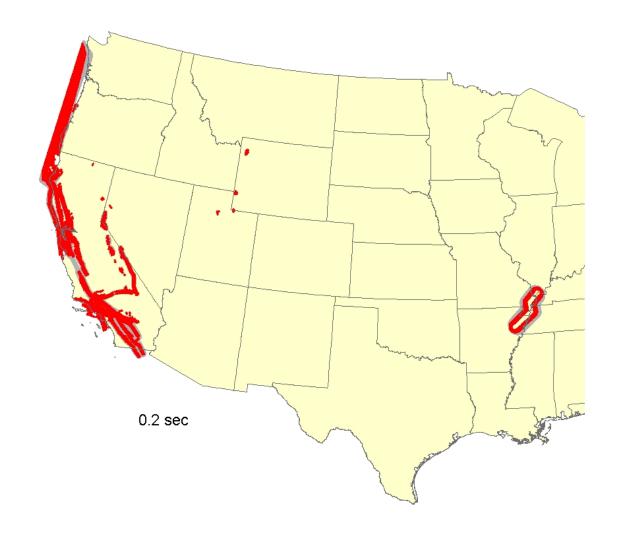


Long-Period Transition Maps



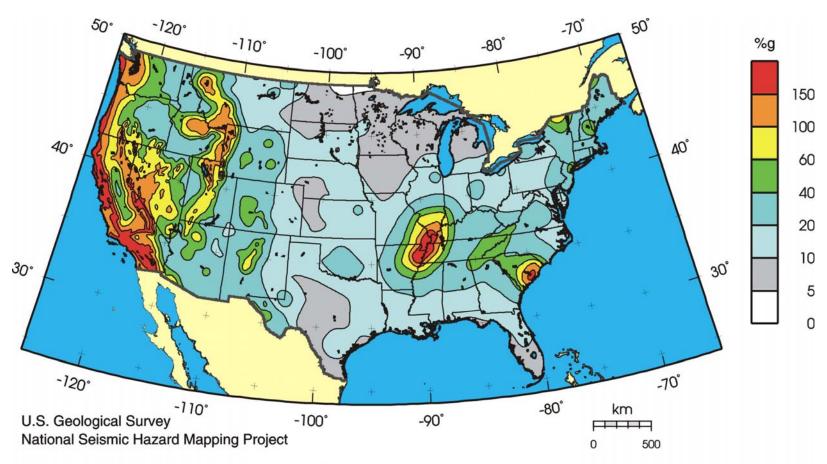


Location of Deterministic Areas





Typical Probabilistic Map



S_s - 0.2 Spectral Response Acceleration



CD vs Internet

- Internet
- CD
- Both sources give the same answers
- Both sources have a similar user interface
- The graphics are somewhat different



Internet Ground Motion Tool

http://earthquake.usgs.gov/research/hazmaps/

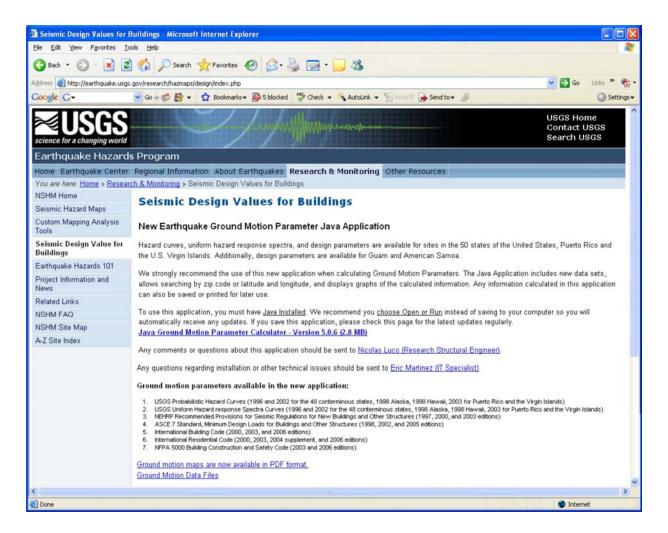


SEISMIC DESIGN VALUES FOR BUILDINGS

S_s and S₁, Hazard Curves, Uniform Hazard Spectra, and Residential Design Category



USGS Ground Motion Calculator





Installation



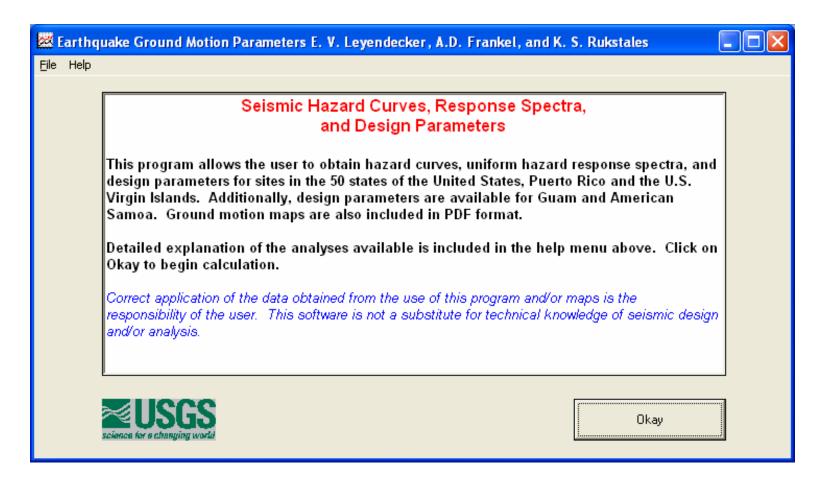


Installation Caution



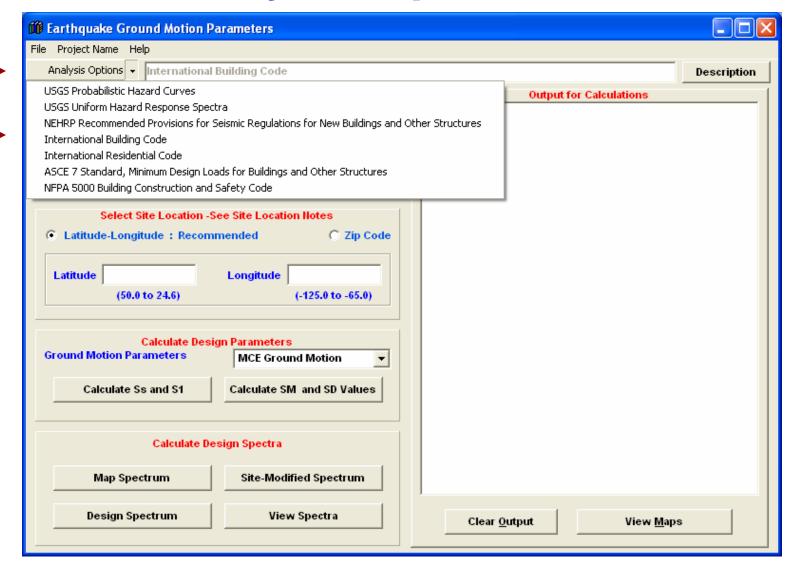


Opening Screen



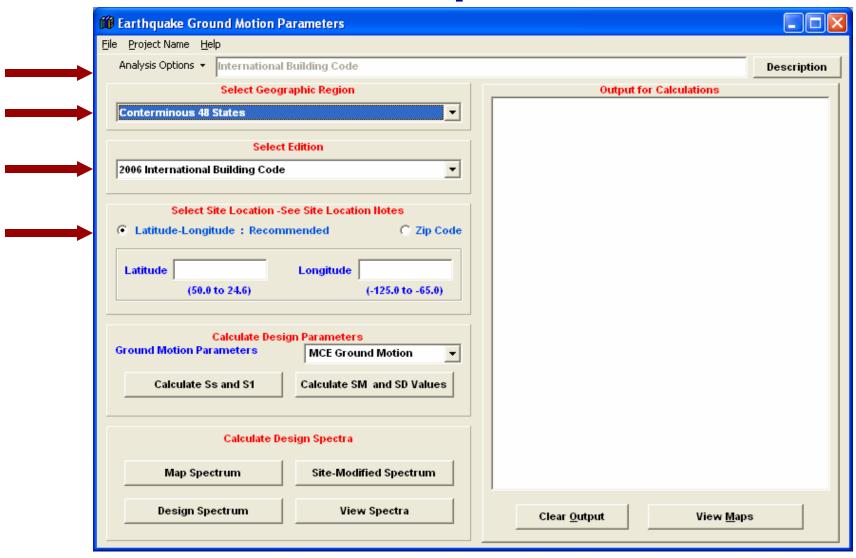


Analysis Options



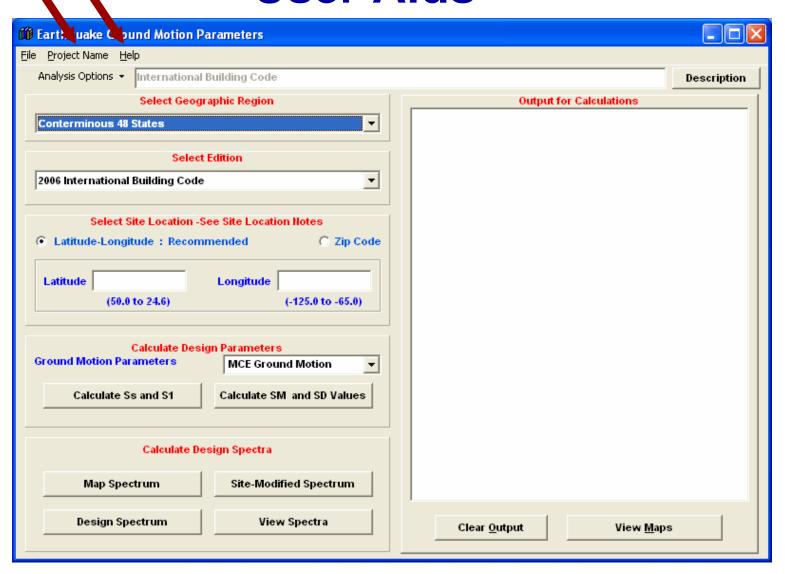


IBC Option



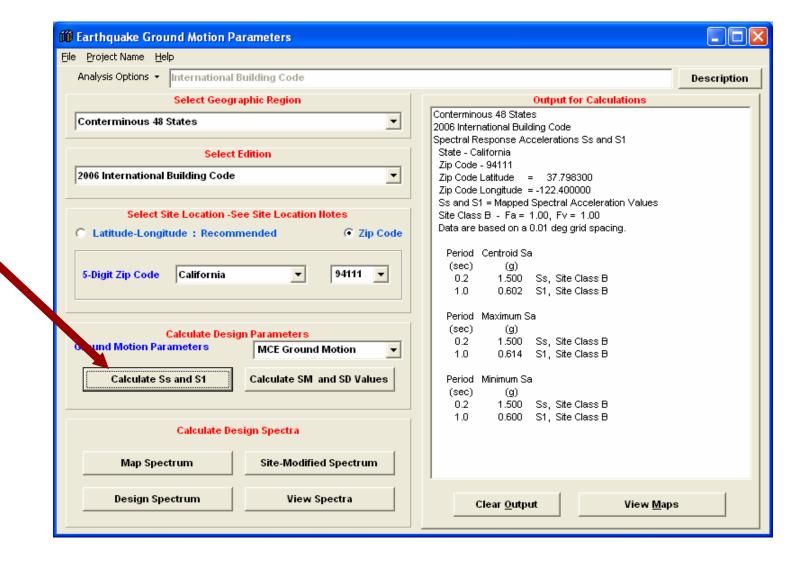


User Aids



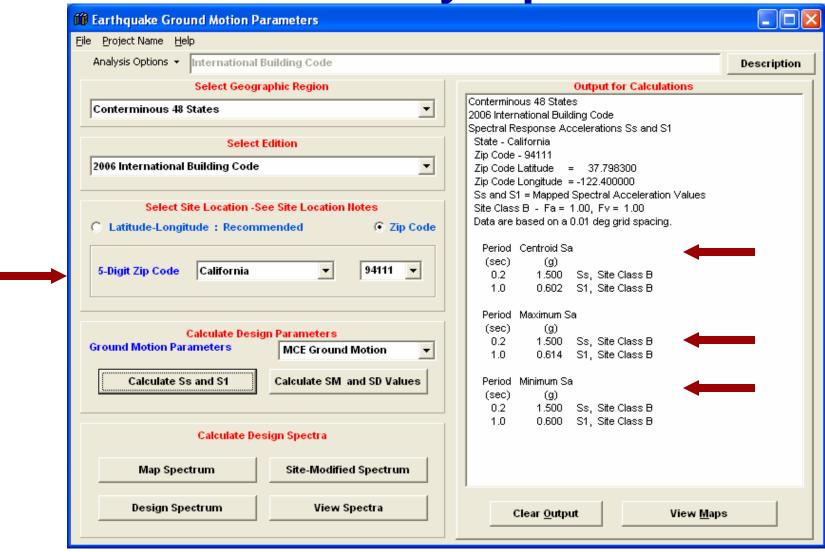


Calculate S_S AND S₁



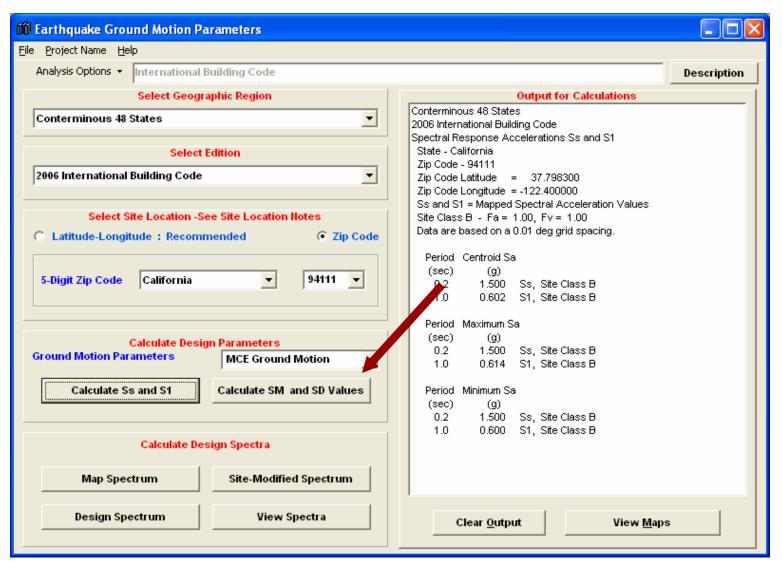


Location By Zipcode



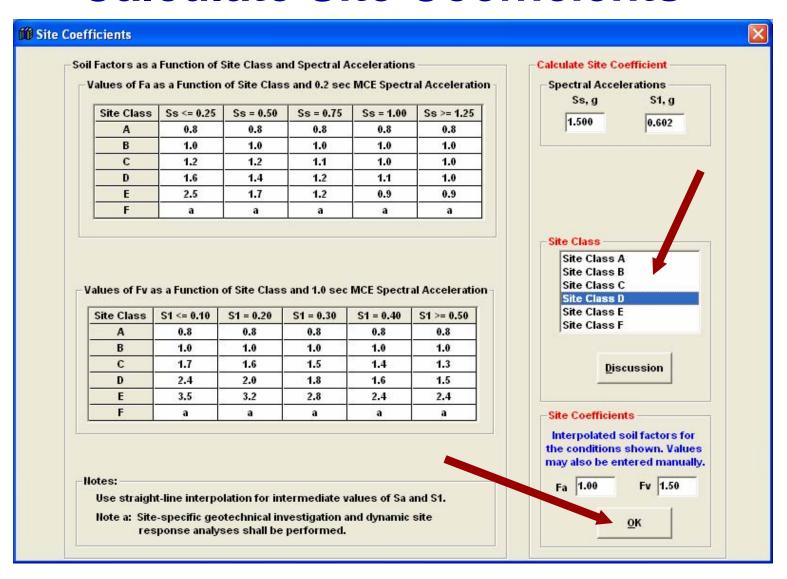


Calculate S_{MS} , S_{M1} , S_{DS} , S_{D1}



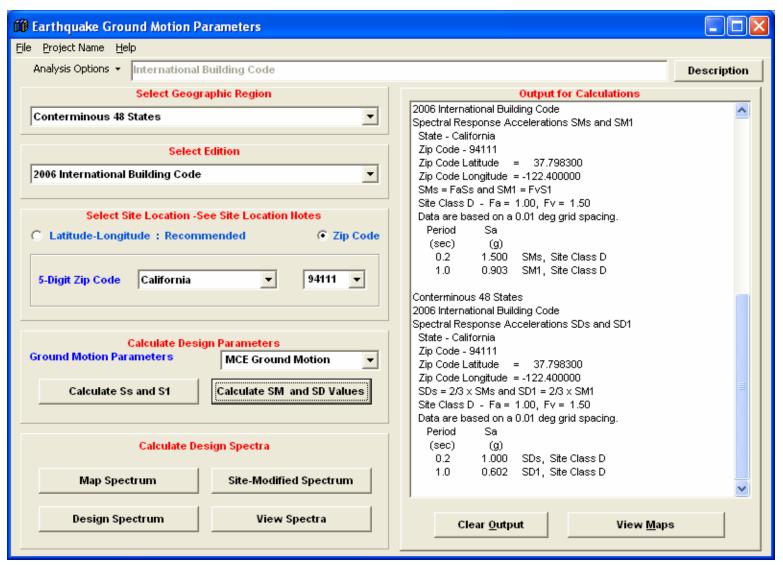


Calculate Site Coefficients



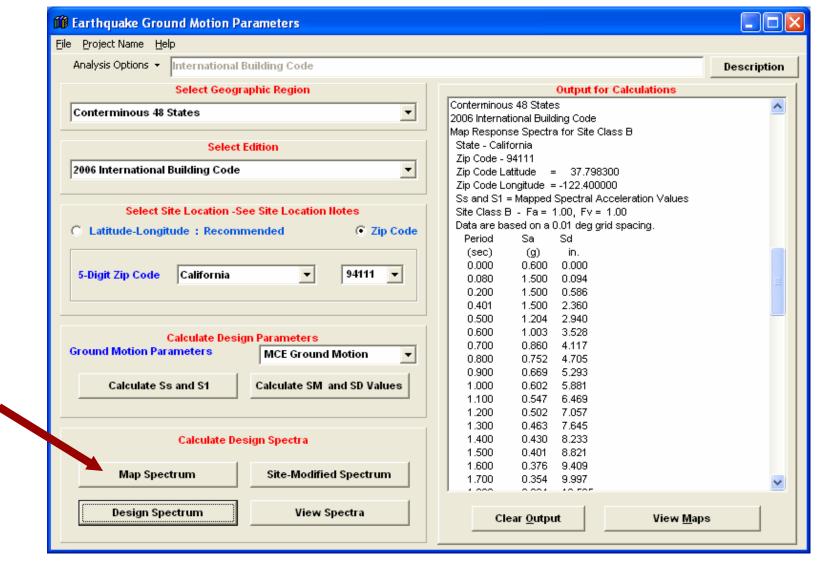


S_{MS} , S_{M1} , S_{DS} , S_{D1} Values



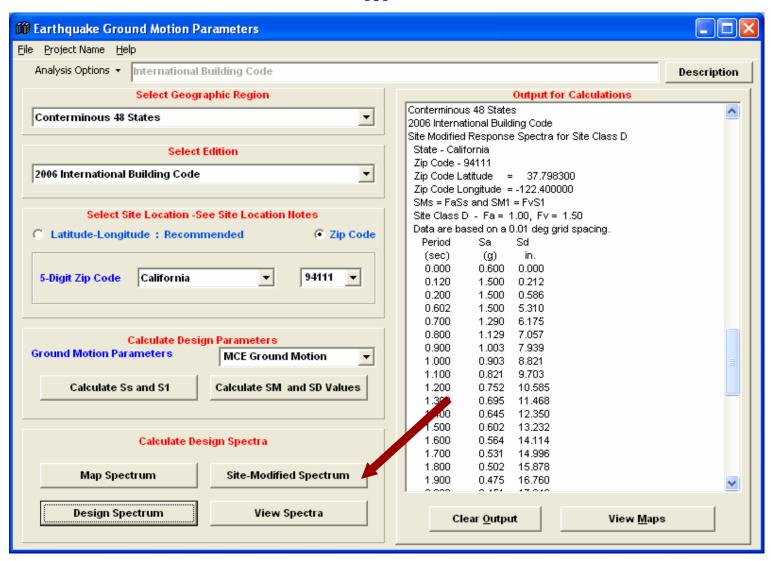


Calculate MCE Spectrum



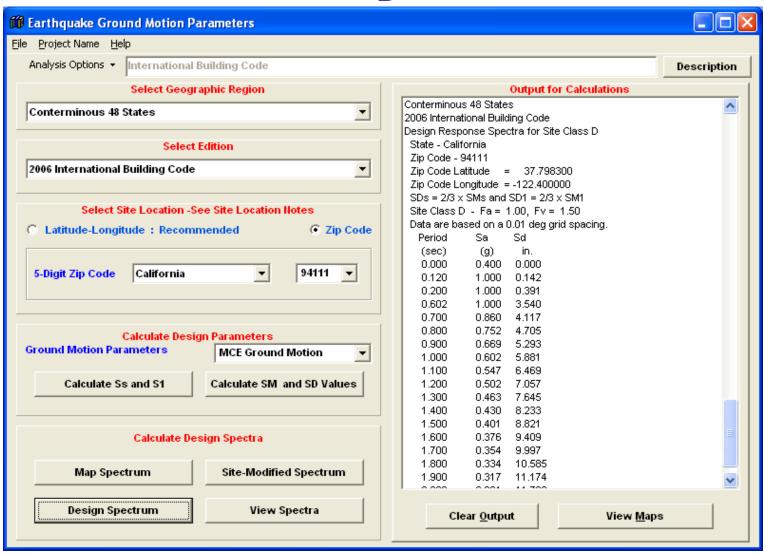


Calculate S_M Spectrum



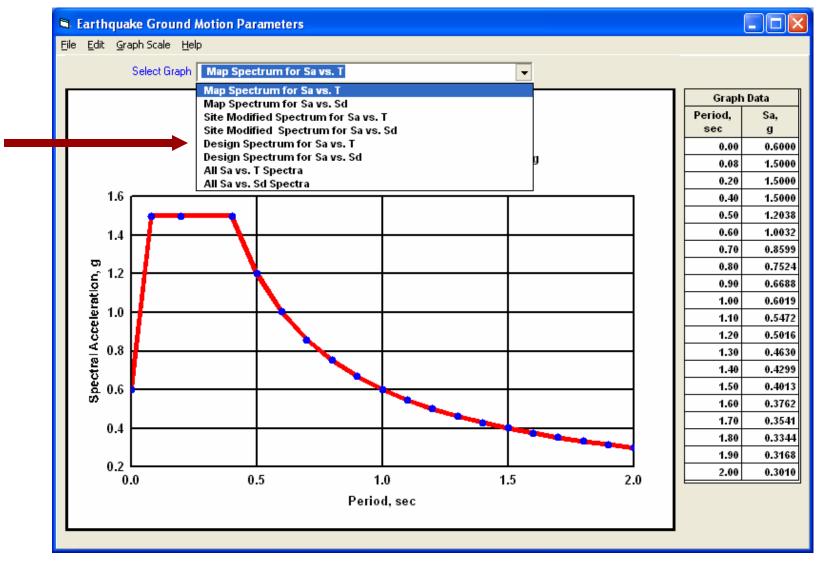


Calculate S_D Spectrum



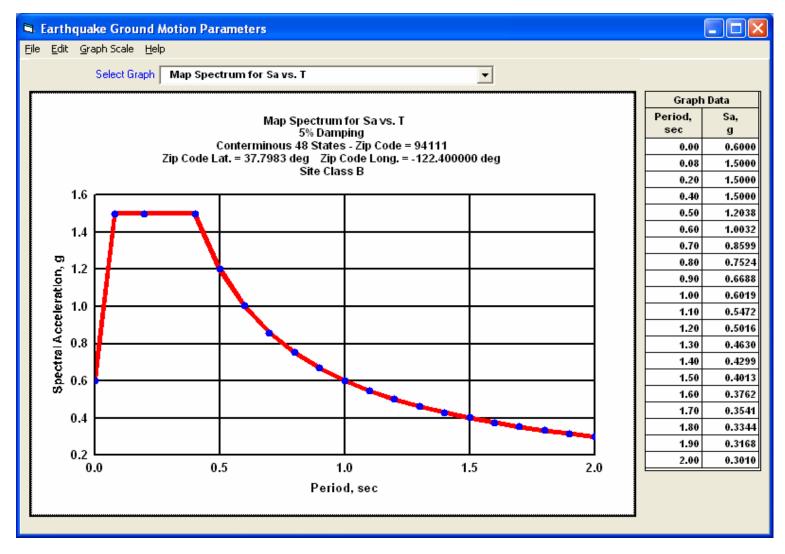


Graphic Options



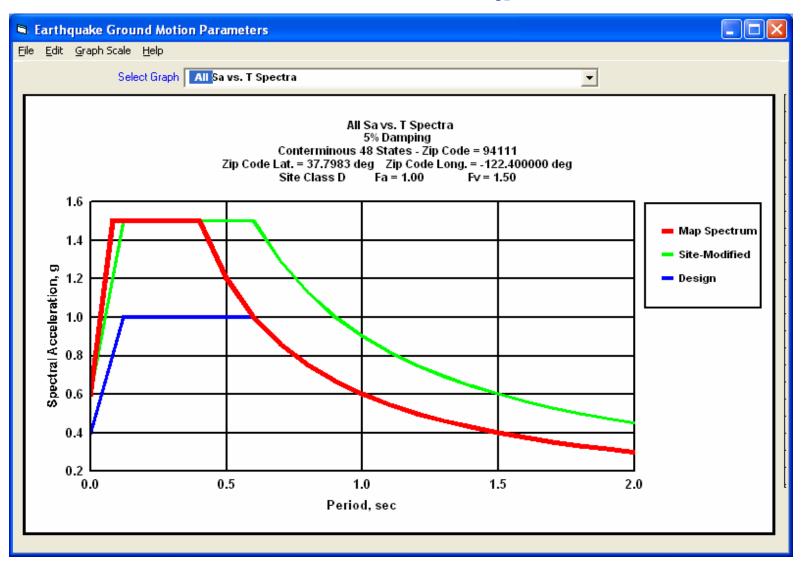


Map Spectrum: $S_a - T$



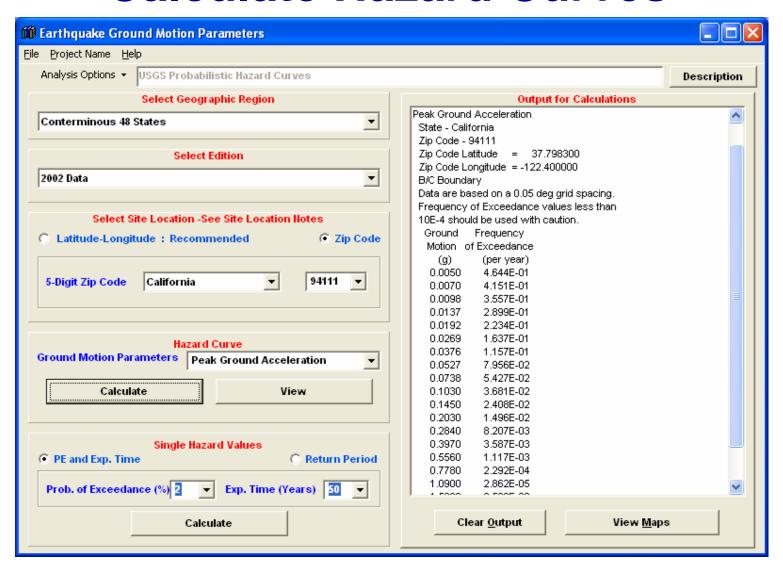


All Spectra: $S_a - T$



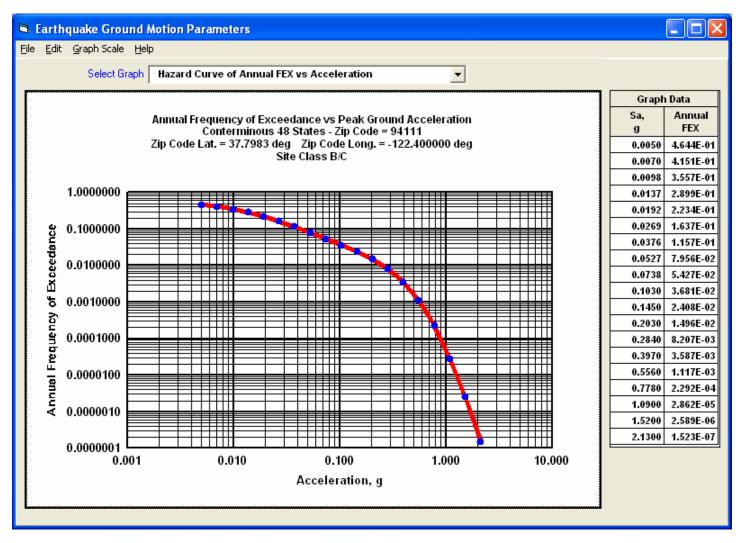


Calculate Hazard Curves



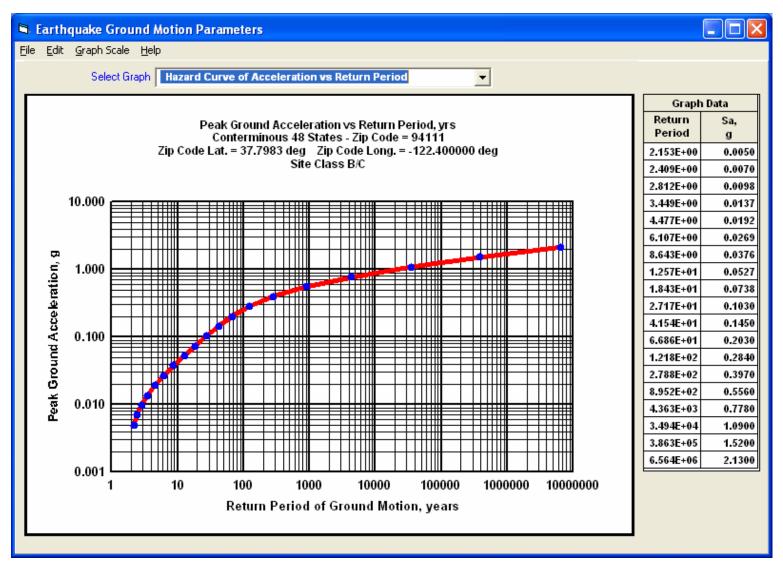


Annual Frequency of Exceedance



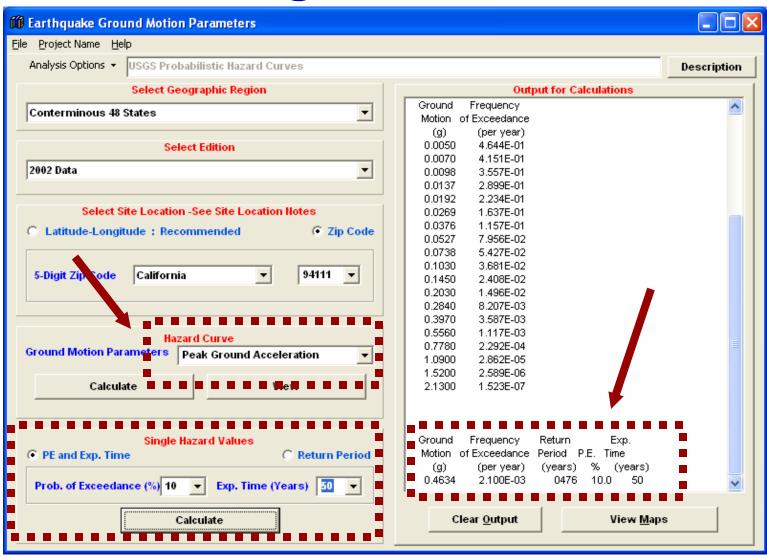


Return Period





Single Values



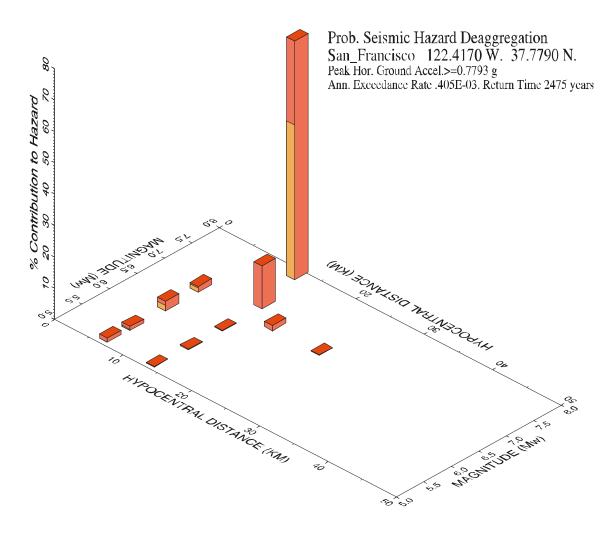


Deaggregation

- Breaking apart of the probabilistic hazard analysis
- Helps remove some of the "black box" effect
- Helps visualize the source of the hazard
- Many uses, e.g. liquefaction analysis, time history determination

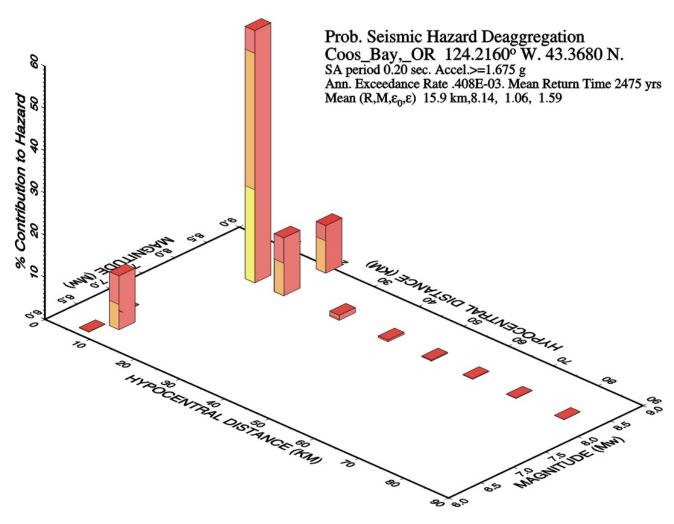


Deaggregation – San Francisco



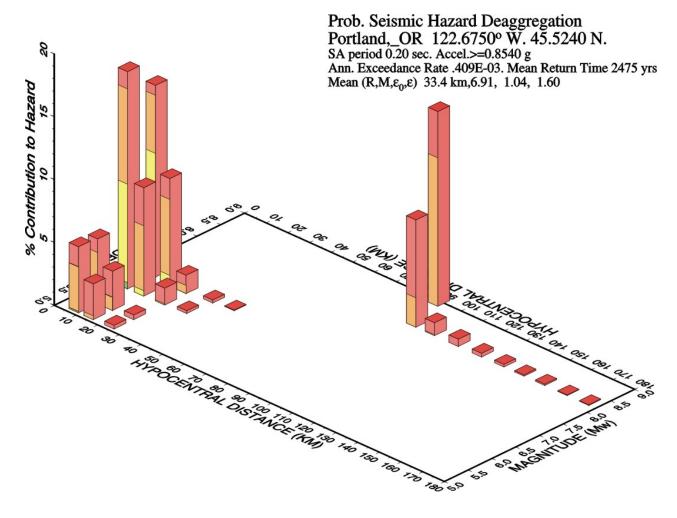


Deaggregation - Coos Bay, Oregon



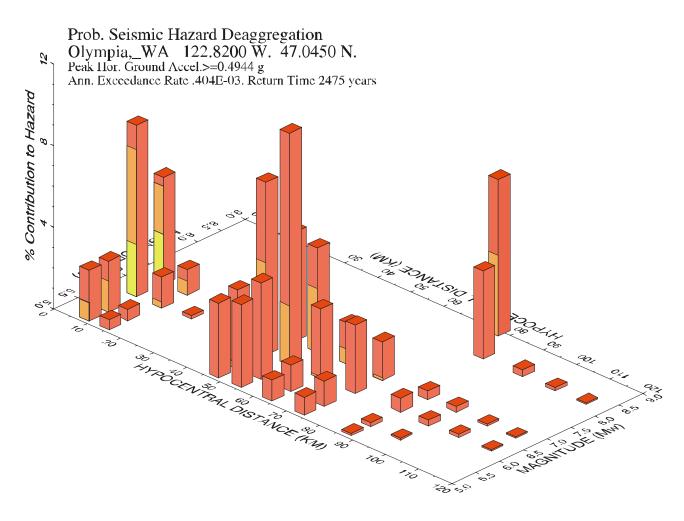


Deaggregation - Portland, Oregon



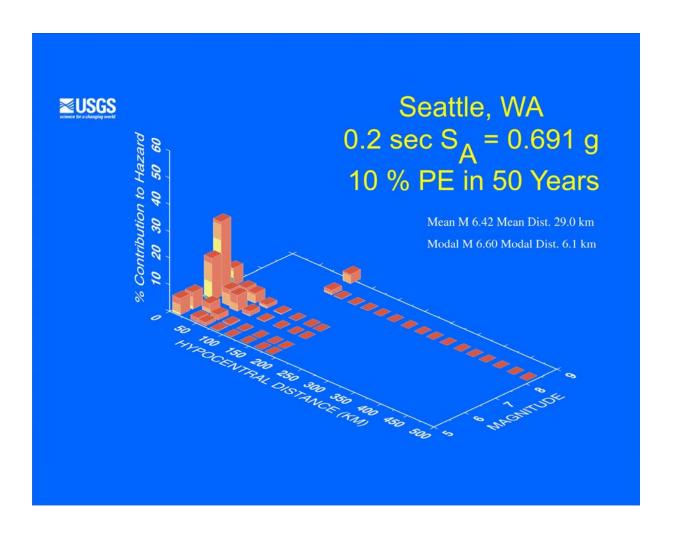


Deaggregation – Olympia, Washington



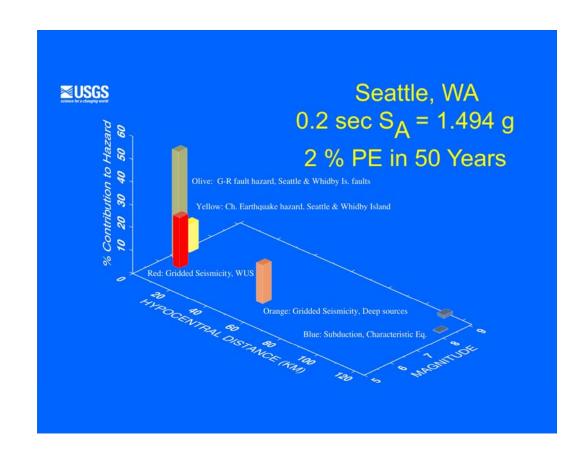


Seattle – 0.2 sec, Detailed



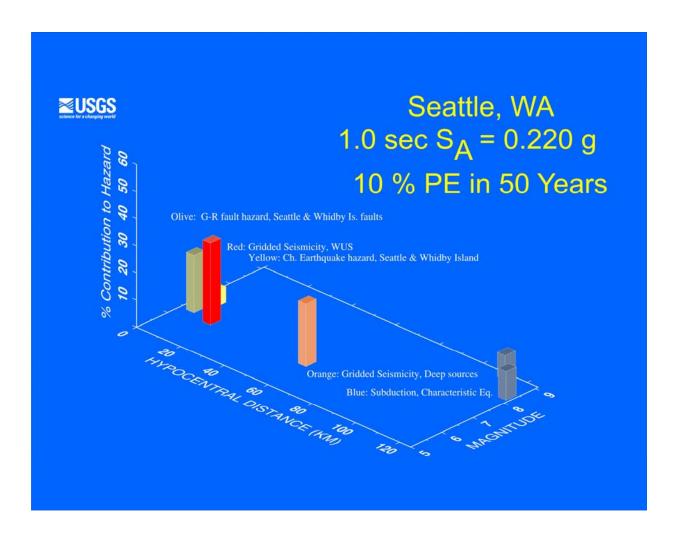


Seattle - 0.2 sec





Seattle - 1.0 sec



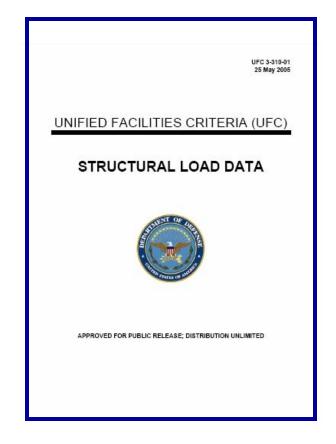


Design Values Outside the United States

- Based on GASHAP Data
- 10% PE in 50 years
- PGA only
- Estimate 2% from 10% PE by multiplying by 2.0
- $S_s = 2.5 \text{xPGA}$
- $S_1 = PGA$
- Use site-specific studies where available
- USGS studies where available



UFC 3-310-1





What is GSHAP?



